

## 10,000 Men Return on Leviathan

2,200 Wounded Among Heroes Who Get Record Welcome at Dock Here

27th Division Is Well Represented

Former German Liner Breaks Speed Mark of Teuton Crew on Trip

A floating castle rode up the river yesterday. Two years ago William Hohenzollern and the whole German Empire boasted the Fatherland's super-efficiency in building it. Before war was declared this sea palace was at her Hoboken pier. She was the gigantic Hamburg-American liner Vaterland, and war or no war with America, Germany was satisfied that she was too big and wonderful and intricate for the Americans to attempt to use.

Trip after trip she made to France with United States fighting men bulging from her portholes. U-boat commanders were willing to sacrifice their lives and those of their crews to sink her, but yesterday she was back in Hoboken with heroes who helped to crush the nation of her builders, and instead of making the record speed of twenty-one knots an hour, as she did under her German crew, she made twenty-two with her American personnel.

Her name now is the Leviathan, but after her latest trip, when she put ashore 8,570 soldiers and sailors, a fourth of them wounded, she had the ghastly name Rainbow ship, for every state in the Union was represented in her uniformed passenger list.

Record Welcome Given Above all, to be sure, was the welcome. It was unparalleled in size and volume by anything hitherto known, outside, maybe, of the noise the homecoming men made when they broke the Hindenburg line.

That gallant division of regulars, the 27th—made up mostly of New York men that tore through the Cambrai-St. Quentin line back in early September, the beginning of the end of Germany—was represented on the ship by the hundreds, wounded, gassed and maimed, all wearing citations. Some of the 30th division, which, with the 27th, was brigaded with the British, were with them.

More than 4,000 sailors—men who fought off the submarines, men who told of an American-made device that would have ended U-boat warfare forever if the war had continued, and which has, now that it is over, fled off down the gangplanks and went back to Pelham Bay where they had trained.

Truly a Hero Ship Aviators who brought down as many as thirteen Prussian 'planes in a day and wearing the mighty Victoria Cross, given them by their British co-workers, were there. It was truly a hero ship, for there was not a man aboard (there were 11,224 with the crew) who did not have a story to tell, though many were loath to do so.

No, there was not a man aboard not a hero, for it was the crew which made the mighty speed of the Vaterland of twenty-one knots increase the Leviathan to twenty-three, and it was Father Eugene McDonald, chaplain of the vessel, who told of the never-ending labor of the ship's men to get the speed the Germans couldn't.

Mingled with the returning soldiers and sailors were a few civilians—Lord Decies, who married Miss Vivian Gould; the wife of the American Consul at Brest, the wives of several returning officers and Major General George E. Barnett, of the United States Marine Corps.

The arrival of the Leviathan was the first time she has come to these waters since the armistice and the lifting of the ban of news censorship, and the crew talked freely of her perilous trips through the war zone.

Sank Two Submarines The men say that when the Navy Department gets ready to make official announcements the Leviathan will be credited with the sinking of two submarines.

On one eastbound trip, when the Germans were waiting for her with a fleet of U-boats, she outdistanced them, and by her peculiar camouflage she puzzled the lurking submersible craft as to the direction she was going.

"They tried hard to get us," said one of the ship's officers, and it isn't their fault that we are about to do it. It was dangerous work dodging those submarines and firing at them, but it didn't cause a bit of excitement on board. There was one big brute of a U-boat that laid for us off the French coast, but she came up too quick for her own good. We spotted her and opened up some real gunfire. We were fooling her and she couldn't do a thing until she got the right position on us, and we never gave her that position. We out-guessed her every minute. You know, this camouflage we had before we cleaned up in drydock in England kept the submarines guessing all the time. In a heavy, choppy sea, where there was no wake at all, they could not tell

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## Cabinet Place Urged For Miss Pankhurst

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Political speculation here is chiefly concerned with the reconstruction of the Cabinet after election. One rumor credits Premier Lloyd George with favoring the appointment of the first woman minister. The name of Pankhurst is mentioned in this connection.

The Pankhurst referred to probably is Christabel, rather than her mother, Emmeline. The latter was leader of the militant suffragists before the war, but of late her daughter has been more prominent. To be a member of the Cabinet a Britisher must be a Member of Parliament. Miss Christabel is one of the six woman candidates reported to stand an excellent chance of election, while her mother was not a candidate.

## Legatees Give Up \$1,000,000 Left by Collier

Ask Court to Permit the Widow to Manage His Publishing Concerns

Payne Whitney, Finley Peter Dunne and Francis P. Garvan, named as executors and residuary legatees in the will of Robert J. Collier, have renounced their legacies and the executorship, it became known yesterday with the filing of the will.

"We feel that the estate should now go to its natural ultimate destination," they wrote the publisher's widow, "and that we should, therefore, renounce this bequest of the residuary estate in your favor."

In the will Mr. Collier made no provision for his widow, Mrs. Sarah Steward Collier, explaining that she was "amply provided for" in the will of her father, James A. Van Allen. It was revealed in the letter of the executors and residuary legatees that almost all of his properties except "Collier's Weekly" had been vested in his wife during her lifetime and that the residuary estate would consist of his publishing interests. These are generally supposed to be worth over \$1,000,000.

Made Change in 1914 Although Mr. Collier had provided for his publication to be run by a committee after his death began to suffer in 1914, and the executors appointed believed that his purpose in appointing them merely was to make certain the perpetuation of "Collier's Weekly" under their management, they said that they believed that conditions had changed since he made the arrangement and that they no longer were necessary.

Aside from the three residuary legatees the only other beneficiaries under the will are George G. Kennedy and Frank H. Rice, long associated with the publishing house of P. F. Collier & Son, of which Mr. Rice is vice-president. Mr. Kennedy is to receive \$500,000 and Mr. Rice \$300,000. So far as the residuary estate is concerned Mr. Collier probably will be declared to have died intestate.

What Executors Said Whitney, Dunne and Garvan wrote Mrs. Collier, in part, as follows: "Your husband, by his will, executed in July, 1917, appointed us as his executors, and, after making certain legacies, left his residuary estate to us. This residuary estate consisted of his interest in the paper known as 'Collier's Weekly' and in the publishing business, all other properties, including the country place Wickatuck, having been vested in you in his lifetime.

"We believe that we understand and appreciate Mr. Collier's motives in making this will. He was intensely interested in perpetuating the paper which he had built up and the publishing business which he had inherited from his father. We remember the serious illness in 1914 which culminated in the stroke which he suffered in September of that year, and his great anxiety that this business should be carried on without reference to his personal affairs or his personal participation, and it was this that led him to intrust the business to a committee of his friends in order to enable it to be carried on for him. This trust is still in existence. We have no doubt that in making his will in the form in which we find it he intended to create a similar trust for these properties, but if conditions existed at the time which made such a will advisable we think they no longer exist.

Kennedy and Rice Agree "Much as we regret being placed in a position in which we might appear to disregard the wishes of our friend as expressed in his will, we feel that we must, nevertheless, decline the bequest of these properties. We feel that the estate should now go to its natural ultimate destination and that we should, therefore, renounce this bequest of the residuary estate in your favor.

"We believe also that it is for the greater convenience and best interest of all concerned that we should decline the appointment as executors, in order that you may act in the administration of the will, possibly with some trust company that you may desire to associate with yourself.

"Legacies are given by the will to Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Rice, and if we renounce our appointment as executors, their right to administration would be prior to your own, but as we feel that you should be appointed, we have suggested to these gentlemen that they should renounce their prior right—a suggestion to which they have given a very cordial assent. We inclose with this letter our renunciation in your favor of the bequest of the residuary estate, and also our renunciation of the appointment as executor, and the renunciation by Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Rice of their prior right of administration."

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF FRANCE—ANDRE TARDIEU ON "RECONSTRUCTION"—THE NEW FRANCE for December. Newsstands to-day. 25c. a copy.—Adv.

## Gary Points Way to Trade Supremacy

Says America Can Lead World in Finance, Industry and Commerce

Bright Future for Steel

Exports to Non-Producing Nations To Be Greater Than Ever, Judge Thinks

A period of amazing prosperity, preceded by one of readjustment, the duration and extent of which will depend upon the degree of intelligence with which the government and American business men meet the problems involved in shifting from a war to a peace basis, lies ahead in the steel trade.

That, in substance, is the opinion of Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation, as expressed yesterday in discussing with The Tribune the outlook for the great basic industry of which he is the leader.

"Recently I predicted that the next five years will be the most progressive, prosperous and successful of any like period in our history," Judge Gary said, "and the same prediction may be applied specifically to the steel industry."

Up to Business Men "What the immediate prospect is I would not venture to forecast. That depends on the facility with which the readjustment to a peace basis is effected. And that, in turn, depends on the attitude of business men. If they face the task of readjustment confidently and courageously and with the will to ease the strain of a return to more normal conditions, even though that should involve in cases some sacrifice of the abnormal profits realized in the last four years, then we have nothing to fear. There is no reason why America should not take and hold the financial, commercial and industrial leadership of the world.

"A certain amount of unsettlement is bound to attend the readjustment. There may be some reduction in the volume of business in steel and other things, but it need not be serious. As I said, it all depends on the attitude of business men and the government. It was to facilitate the process of readjustment that I advanced the proposal, adopted last week by the steel trade, of lowering prices moderately and maintaining wages at the present high level. There were some who objected to lowering prices, arguing that production costs were so high that prices should be raised if anything. But they were willing to make a sacrifice for the general good. It seems to me that if business men generally were to follow a similar course, we should

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## Ex-Kaiser Ignores Hint To Quit Dutch Refuge

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.—William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, the "Telegraaf" says it understands, has refused to leave Holland, after official representations had been made that his continued presence in Holland was likely to involve the country in serious difficulties.

The former Emperor, the paper adds, was told that his free departure would be a matter of gratification to the Dutch government.

## Wilhelm Tried Vainly to Hold Prussian Crown

Member of Entourage Tells How Emperor Gave Up Imperial Throne First

By H. W. Smith (By Wire)

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 15.—A personage of the immediate entourage of the former Kaiser has communicated to me the following particulars of what occurred at Spa before the flight into Holland:

On November 3 the Kaiser was still saying: "I do not think of abdicating. I ask every officer to hold out to the end, as the highest war lord must faithfully do. I see sheer Bolshevism breaking over Germany. If I go, there must be a strong hand to save Germany from chaos. Moreover, I am working willingly with the new government."

On November 9 long discussions occurred. One of the first persons to appear at the Hotel Villa Frainuse was Von Hindenburg. After his first audience with the Kaiser he had a lengthy discussion with fifty staff officers from several armies which he had ordered to send five or six representatives to headquarters.

Each officer submitted in writing his views on the loyalty of his troops.

Troops Side With People At his second audience, at 1 o'clock, von Hindenburg laid before the Kaiser the verdict of the officers, which was almost unanimous in declaring that the troops could be depended upon against the enemy, but would not fight against their comrades.

In the mean time urgent telephone messages were arriving from Berlin, some stating that the Kaiser must abdicate and others asking whether he already had abdicated.

More discussions followed. As a result an answer to Berlin was formulated, stating that the Kaiser abdicated as German Emperor, but not as King of Prussia.

At 2 o'clock that afternoon this reply came from Berlin: "It is too late."

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# President to Dine Christmas Day With U. S. Army on the Rhine; Peace Conferrees Meet Monday

Will View Old Marne Battlefield To-day and Attend Meeting of the Academy on Thursday

Poincare To Be Banquet Guest

After Trip to American Headquarters Will Return to Paris to Make Ready for Conference

PARIS, Dec. 16.—President Wilson will leave Paris in an automobile tomorrow to visit the principal points along the old fighting front, notably the battlefield of the Marne.

He will proceed first to Senlis, Marshal Foch's headquarters, to confer with the Allied commander. Later he will visit the battlefield at Chateau Thierry, where the first American divisions distinguished themselves, and also Rheims.

Mr. Wilson will leave Paris Christmas Eve and go to American general headquarters. From headquarters he will proceed to the American front. He will have Christmas dinner with the American troops, and not with the American commander in chief or other officers. [It would seem evident that it is the purpose of President Wilson to have Christmas dinner on German territory.]

He will attend a meeting of the French Academy here on Thursday, and a reception will be accorded him by the members, according to newspaper announcements.

He will give a banquet to President Poincare and eminent politicians and diplomats on Saturday evening. Covers will be laid for seventy.

It is now apparent that the President's visit to Italy will be postponed until the middle or the latter part of January, as his time meanwhile will be fully occupied in meeting political leaders coming from various points in attending the opening sessions of the Inter-Allied conference and the peace congress.

The President will be back in Paris in the early days of January, when the preliminaries are likely to be so far advanced as to permit of the opening of the peace congress about January 6. The exact time, however, is of course subject to the pleasure of the inter-Allied Conference when it assembles to complete the details of the programme.

## Wilson and Clemenceau Believed To Be in Accord on Peace Problems

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Persons connected with the American mission to the peace conference said to-day that last night's conference between President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau was even more satisfactory than the respective intimate friends of the two statesmen had believed possible.

The impression is being conveyed in American official quarters that the President and the Premier were virtually in perfect agreement on all points and that the United States and France held similar ideas regarding the most important questions to be discussed between the nations.

The most vital points were covered in the discussion, it was intimated.

## Germany Still Drifting After Storm Breaks

Moderates Gain Strength on Failure of the Extremists to Seize Supreme Power

By J. C. Segreue (Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Special Cable Service)

MUNICH, Dec. 14.—During the fortnight which has elapsed since my last visit the political situation in Germany seems to have grown more hopeful. The storm which was then brewing over the country has broken. The failure of the extremists to seize supreme power both here and in Berlin has resulted in an accession of strength to the moderate elements. Complaints of the apathy of the central government are, however, frequent.

Germany is still drifting, but the dangerous period between now and the meeting of the National Assembly may be surmounted without disaster.

New Régime Accepted Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, one of the most picturesque figures of new Germany, said to me to-day:

"Difficulties doubtless will continue to arise, but I don't think that any real convulsions will occur. The new régime seems to be accepted by all classes, even though the enthusiasm may not be equally displayed.

"It is curious to note how completely the public has forgotten the Hohenzollerns and their attendant group of petty kings and princes. Before a revolution you couldn't walk ten miles in Germany without meeting a king. Yet in four weeks all these royalties have been effaced. The Socialist majority in the General National Assembly may be regarded as certain. The political tendency of all parties is toward the Left. The Conservatives will rapidly disappear as a political force and the party will assume a radical direction."

New Capital Favored "What about the 'Los von Berlin' ('Out ourselves off from Berlin') movement, of which you were regarded as the leader?" I asked him.

"Some confusion seems to exist abroad on this subject," he replied. "The 'Los von Berlin' movement is very strong in various German states, but does not represent a desire to break away politically from Prussia. We determined to put an end to the old Berlin influence without interfering with German unity. The movement in favor of selecting a new capital is growing."

Eisner added that his campaign in favor of expelling the old gang in the Imperial Foreign Office and the publication of secret archives bearing on the responsibility for the war had met with success. Publication of the archives might be expected almost immediately after the new men assume control of the Foreign Office.

## Berlin Powerless to Preserve Order as Soldiers Loot Shops

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Berlin central government is powerless to preserve order, and deserters from the army terrorize the inhabitants, according to a correspondent of the "Journal" who has returned from a hurried visit to Berlin.

Robberies and attacks follow one another rapidly, a apartments and shops are robbed in midday. Committees of all kinds, he continues, publish contradictory orders and practise blackmail.

Red flags are flying all over the city. The theatres, the correspondent adds, are open and the restaurants are crowded. The population is well dressed, he says, but in artificial materials.

There is a scarcity of bread, butter, milk and potatoes, and speculators are reported to be holding their reserves of foodstuffs. An ordinary meal costs \$6.25 to \$7.50 and an order of soup is 15 cents.

Berlin is dark at night and prowlers

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## Paris Crowds Press to See Wilson's Smile

Streets Lined With People as President Goes Forth to Gorgeous Ceremony

By Bampton Hunt (Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Special Cable Service)

PARIS, Dec. 16.—"You've made me feel really at home here. Permit me to thank you from a very full heart."

When President Wilson said this at the City Hall here this afternoon there was a note of absolute sincerity in his voice that proved he appreciated more deeply than words could express the generous welcome that had been given him by the city through its municipal council.

The whole function, in fact, was regal in its opulent display of civic hospitality to the city's, as distinct from the nation's, honored guest.

Said after 2 o'clock this afternoon, President and Mme. Poincaré drove from the Elysee Palace in the usual landau with two horses to the Murat Palace for the purpose of accompanying Mr. Wilson to the Hotel de Ville. A few minutes after their arrival a long string of state carriages, each drawn by two horses, emerged from the great courtyard of the mansion.

Presidents Ride Together In the first rode the two Presidents, as on Saturday. Next came Mrs. Wilson with Mme. Poincaré and Miss Wilson, attended by General Le Orot, a special aide de camp attached to Mr. Wilson. Several other carriages followed, carrying Henry White, Secretary of State Lansing, General Tasker H. Bliss, Ambassador Sharp, General Pershing, Ambassador Jusserand, Mme. Jusserand and other members of the Presidential party.

The journey to the City Hall was accomplished at a slow trot by way of Madeleine Place, the Avenue de l'Opera and the Rue Rivoli. Every inch of the two-mile route was lined on each side with deep masses of people anxious to catch a glimpse of "le sourire Wilson" ("the Wilson smile") which already has become traditional in Paris. And everybody caught it.

President Enjoyed Reception The President was thoroughly and obviously enjoying every frisson of the reception he was given and his silk hat was as often off his head as on it all the way. It was Saturday's triumphant progress all over again.

At the City Hall the party was met at the entrance by M. Mithouard, the graceful writer and poet, who is the president of the City Council and would-be Mayor of Paris did the city possess such an officer, which it does not, although each of its twenty arrondissements does.

With him were a crowd of city dignitaries, and inside, whether the two chiefs of state quickly passed, Foreign Minister Pichon, the Speakers of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and several ambassadors, prominent among them being the representative of Japan, and members of the City Council awaited them.

The first part of the reception took place in the beautiful hall known as "Gloria Victis," from the fine bronze group which stands in the centre. This is one of the most imposing reception halls in Europe, and forms a noble setting for such a scene.

Addresses Are Read Standing erect before the four throne-like chairs in front of us, the two Presidents and their wives listened to addresses from the presidents of the City Council and the General Council of the Seine, which recalled in generous and grateful terms the services America has rendered France during the war. Both these were, of course, in French.

Mr. Wilson read his reply in English from a typed manuscript, but his words lost none of their effect from this, as the repeated murmurs of approval showed.

Amid the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Marseillaise" from successive military bands at different points, the party passed up the

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WEATHER Partly overcast to-day; Wednesday fair; strong northwest winds. Full Report on Page 14

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